

the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law; but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence where it discharges itself into the sea, she denies the United States the right of navigation through about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which river flows the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard it affords cheaper food; to the nation an increase in the national surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the unnatural and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence. Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries South of us, and to China and Japan for its revival. Our representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accorded; but the fact is that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success, and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries that, without some assistance from the Government, they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas, and ship building at home.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State, calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion, and from the other Departments; it is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used; has not the capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood leaves but little hope of safety, for either the building or its contents, in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original Acts and Resolutions of Congress; of the historic records of the Revolution and of the Confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that Department when it was the principal depository of the governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories, with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department to the War Department of the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the Bureaus of the Navy Department.

The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are \$18,244,346.01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items \$8,972,127.56. In this estimate, however, is included \$22,838,278.37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was \$11,984,518.08. The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole year of 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices, to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold, at no distant day.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per annum. By standstill in our present course, there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax gatherers may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we cannot not dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace, and a consequent reduction of our indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of the interest account may be relied on to make this a practicable revenue reform. If it means this, it has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of government, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means a failure to raise the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government, and thereby re-

production of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants, without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home production, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources.

Under the Act of Congress, of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that, on the 1st day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law.

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, entirely inadequate in dimensions to prevent wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various Bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for another War Department building, suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year; for details you are referred to his accompanying report. Expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, that is, from December 1st, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than 19,000,000 dollars, or about 1,000,000 dollars less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, that is, since January 1st, show for the five months a decrease of over 2,400,000 dollars from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were 28,205,671.37 dollars, those for next year are 20,683,317.00 dollars, with 955,000.00 dollars additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely, for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment, not its increase, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriations made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing. By the repairing and refitting of our old ships, this footing must of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued, the necessity for repairs in ships and navy yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsafe and useless. I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repaired made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a government, which represents a country with over 5,000 miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navies are our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, and for the enforcement of any foreign policy. The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department, with the adoption of recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of the correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for at no distant day, and a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials, appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, whose appointments are presidential, are issued by State Department. The law in all the departments of government, except those of the post office and of justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions, always favoring practical reforms. I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments, as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous, and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives, as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often fit men for the public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States. Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration, from inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army, renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies, being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps, to some other denominations, who would undertake the work on the same terms; that is as a missionary work. The society selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries, to Christianize, and civilize the Indian, and to train him in arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope, that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, and have school houses, and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law abiding white man, with the same impunity that he now

visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for full information on this subject. During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of public lands were disposed of. Of this quantity, 3,698,915 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year, covered 961,645 acres more than during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted, to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the homestead, or the pre-emption laws, is not, however, limited to land subject to sale at private entry; any appropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference, in the right of purchase, is even broader, extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement; his rights were formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history, were confirmed only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intention upon the national domain. The opinion, that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue, is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement, and the successful cultivation of them, is now justly considered of more importance to our well being, than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home, on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of a new commonwealth, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. These laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and beneficial policy, of setting apart certain portions of public lands for educational purposes, in the new States, should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for those objects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption law.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts, and for internal improvement purposes, under the Act of September, 1841, and the Acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the fiscal year, by the patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States, and corporations, 27,836,257,637.100 acres for railroads, canals, and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,635,523 acres is still due, under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since, in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash, with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois, with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois, of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway.

Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railroads completed, or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, denominated the treasury for granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources, and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national enterprise.

I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents; 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,022 patents, including re-issues and designs, were issued; 110 extended, and 1,080 allowed but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$136,304.20 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although, during the decade which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war, waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure, and perpetuate our free institutions. During the last fiscal year, the sum paid the pensioners, including the cost of disbursements was \$27,780,811.11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants, were issued. At its close, 108,686 names were on the pension rolls. The laborers of the pension office, have been directed, to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agent, for the investigation of frauds, has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service. The subjects of education and agriculture, are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions, happiness and grandeur, as a nation. In the interest of one, a Bureau has been established

in the Interior Department: the Bureau of Education; and in the interest of the other, a separate department, that of agriculture.

I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these Bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation, as to secure their efficiency. In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit. The reductions of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged, as to afford the greatest relief, to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing, with all other peoples to the end, that with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right, or obligation due to us. A reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally, in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote, may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or prostration on account of his political faith, maturity, or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1870.

House Committees.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives has announced the following Committees:

Vacant Offices.—Thomas, Ellison, Gaither, Sumpter, Hunt, Warley and Derrick.
Lunatic Asylum.—Simons, Carey, Glover, Perry, Doyle, Dusenberry, Davis, Evans and Ferguson.
Privileges and Elections.—Jervey, Whipper, Rosemont, Jr., Andell, Bass, Ryas, Lee, Levy and Sellers.
Military Affairs.—Gardner, Rivers, Green, Dennis, Whipper, Barker, Lloyd, Briggs and Corwin.
Grievances.—Thompson, Shanklin, Pendergrass, Myers, McDowell, Maddocks, Boston, Lang and Ford.
Contingent Accounts.—Dennis, Simons, McDaniels, Dannerly, Jamison, White, Humphries, Goodson and Green.
Judiciary.—Wilkes, Whipper, Smart, Lee, Duncan, Rosemont, Jr., Evans, Hayne, Andell, Sellers and Hagood.
State House and Grounds.—Hayne, Giles, Hart, Holmes, Milton, Sanders and Williams.
Incorporations.—Jones, Jr., Berry, Grogins, Reedish, Ford, Sanders, Cousart, Boston and Smith.
Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—O'Connell, Allen, Elliot, Davis, Farr, Goodson, Guffin, White and Jamison.
Medical.—Rosemont, Jr., Doyle, Smith, Wofford, Frost, Wilson and Ferguson.
Public Buildings.—Hayne, Bryan, Crittendon, Harris, Henderson, Hudson, Jackson, Keith and Sumpter.
Penitentiary.—Yocum, Davis, Singleton, Sullivan, Tarlton, Thomas, Wallace, Cousart and Crews.
Claims.—Byas, Gardner, Nerland, Crews, Dennis, Ramsay, Levy, Yocum, Farr, Lang, Ellison, Smart and Hunter.
Education.—Frost, Hunter, Gantt, Gardner, Smart, Greene, Berry, Rosemont and Hedges.
Public Printing.—Hayne, Dennis, Hunter, Rosemont, Jr., and Humphries.
Engrossed Bills.—Bowley, Byas, Myers, Thompson and Guffin.
Legislative Library.—Hedges, Cain, Bascomb, Adamson and Johnson.
Federal Relations.—Thompson, Thomas, Kinsler, Henderson and Ferguson.
Mines, Mining and Manufactures.—Mickey, Kennedy, Nickles, Elliot, Morris, Duncan, Hurley, Lang, Bowley, Kah and Humphries.
County Offices and Officers.—Lee, Nicholas, Mickey, McDowell, McDaniels, Smalls, Talbot and Taylor.
Agriculture.—Briggs, Miles, Perry, Sullivan, Litchfield, Green, Goggins, Haggard and Hardy.
Ways and Means.—Whipper, Hurley, Rosemont, Jr., Crews, O'Connell, Cain, Hayne, Wofford, Hunter, Farr and Hardy.
Internal Improvements.—Crews, Harris, Humbert, Dusenberry, Cain, Bascomb and Moore.
Railroads.—Hurley, Nerland, Singleton, Crews, Mobley, Corwin, Pendergrass, Wilson, Jones, Dennis, Humphries and Mead.

The War Record of the State.

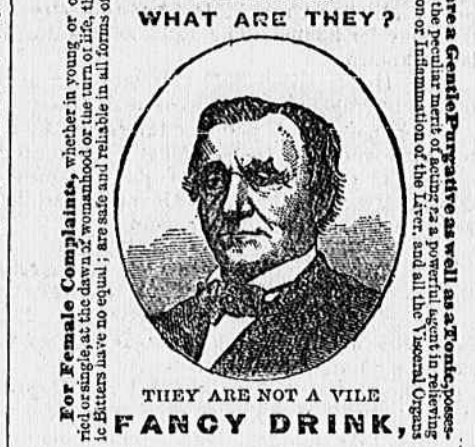
The Executive Board of the State Survivors' Association, in their report submitted at the annual meeting of the Association, explain at some length the objects of the organization, and show that, the war having ended disastrously, the Southern people will turn upon South Carolina the most scrutinizing inquiry as to the part taken by the State in the conflict which she inaugurated. The action of South Carolina compelled the people of her sister States to stand by and see her subjugated, or join in the struggle, and it becomes us now to show that South Carolinians were not laggards in the strife to which they called the South. And the Executive Board believe that this can easily be done.

Out of a voting population of less than 68,000, this State gave 44,000 soldiers to the Confederate armies in the first eighteen months of the war, and, during the whole war, at least one soldier for every vote cast for secession. More than twelve thousand South Carolina soldiers died in service, and the Executive Board assert their belief that, of the remnant of the glorious Army of Northern Virginia, which stood by its chieftain to the last, one-fifth were South Carolinians, and this, although South Carolina was one of the smallest of the nine States whose troops composed that army. In support of their statements, the Executive Board cite a report of the Adjutant-General, in which it is shown that upon the 30th August, 1862, the State of South Carolina had in the field 41,873 volunteers and 1,100 conscripts, and that, up to that time, the number of men contributed by the State to the Confederate service exceeded 45,000 besides 8,000 reserves. During the last year of the war, we had in the field thirty-two regiments and three battalions of infantry, eight regiments, of cavalry, and two regiments, two battalions and twenty-two batteries of artillery, with four regiments of reserves, besides the corps of State Cadets. This, in brief, is the war record of South Carolina—a record which sets at rest forever the ungenerous suggestion that this State dragged the South into secession and left the burden of the fighting to the soldiers of our sister States. The wisdom of secession, as a

means of redressing the wrongs of the Southern States, may be open to discussion; but it is at least certain that South Carolina more than fulfilled her every promise, and poured out, like water, the blood of her gallant children in what was the common cause of the whole Southern people. Even her enemies must now admit that South Carolina nobly did her duty.—*Charleston News.*

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,
Cures
Dyspepsia & Indigestion
Prevents Chills & Fever
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THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Pure Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirit, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonic," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcohol and Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Restorative and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell. \$1.00 will buy you for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidney, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Disorders are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs. They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Loosening of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Painful Urine, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other ailments, which are the offspring of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters. "Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find the least impurity, through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Bores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow."

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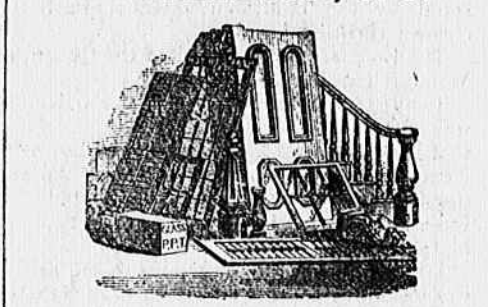
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Room two doors East of Biemann's Hotel.
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REPAIRING WATCHES; CLOCKS AND JEWELRY; also, repairing Pistols, Music Boxes, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.
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June 22, 1869 38 1f

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